

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1690.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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## THE PLAGUE STILL WITH US.

Four New Cases and Three Deaths up to Midnight.

## BECKY PANE HAS RECOVERED.

Dr. Howard Reports Kaneoche in a Favorable State For Cholera-Guards Removed From Other Side of Island. Business Suspension Not Necessary.

[From Monday's Daily.] The cholera situation yesterday showed four new cases to midnight—an increase of two over the previous day. It is a matter worthy of notice that all of yesterday's cases were taken from Palama and Kalihii.

Following is the report to midnight last night:

## NUMBER OF CASES.

Previously reported..... 74

New cases up to midnight..... 4

Total..... 78

## REPORTED.

Soon after taken sick..... 43

When dying..... 19

After death..... 16

Total..... 78

## LIVING.

Completely recovered..... 14

In hospital to date..... 8

Previously reported..... 53

Deaths to midnight..... 3

Total..... 78

## NATIONALITY.

Native Hawaiians..... 69

Part Hawaiian..... 2

Americans..... 3

Chinese..... 1

Japanese..... 1

Portuguese..... 2

Total..... 78

## NEW CASES.

KAAUMOANA (w), resident corner of Lilihi and King streets; not certain when taken sick; reported at 3:30 a.m. in dying condition; died upon arrival of doctor.

ELIAS SNIFFEN, resident of Peterson's Lane, Kapalama; taken sick at 5 a.m.; reported at 7 a.m.; early stage; not dangerously ill.

JOHN KAPOLOLEI, resident of Puhale; taken sick at 5 a.m.; reported at 11 a.m.

AMONE, resident of Kalihii; taken sick between 3 and 4 p.m.; reported at 6 p.m.; died at 9:40 p.m.; old man; could not withstand treatment.

HOPES SNIFFEN (w), reported Thursday afternoon, died yesterday morning at 3:30 o'clock.

An autopsy was held on the body of Kaumoana last evening. The relatives of the woman contend that she did not vomit previous to being reported. The report of the physicians will be presented today, but it was believed at the Board of Health office last night that the case was undoubtedly one of cholera.

## PATIENT CURED.

Becky Pane, who was taken with cholera during the early part of the month, was discharged from the hospital yesterday, completely cured. She regaled Health Agent Reynolds and others at the Board of Health office yesterday with an account of her illness and the incidents which led thereto.

## STATE OF KANEOHE.

While Dr. Howard was in Kaneoche he made a thorough inspection of the place and found it in a very favorable state for the propagation of the germs of cholera. Surface water is all the place to boast of. In regard to cleanliness, not much care has been taken heretofore. The residents are in a very troubled state of mind and want the whole place disinfected as soon as possible. It is the opinion of Dr. Howard that, should cholera break out at Kaneoche, it would wipe out the entire population.

## ARBITRARY GUARD.

President Smith, of the Health Board, was informed yesterday that a guard had been placed between Punaluu and Lea for the purpose of preventing people from going back and forth to procure rice. The people have a perfect right to go back and forth for provisions. The guard was ordered removed.

## HOUSES TO BE BURNED.

It is understood that the Bishop estate will order the infected houses at Waipiole burned as soon as possible. The locality has produced a great many cholera patients and the proposed move is thought to be a very wise one.

## TO SUSPEND BUSINESS.

There was a great deal of talk on the streets yesterday regarding total suspension of business. A great many of the business houses have been severely crippled by employees having to go out on inspection duty and guard work. There is great objection on the part of many for making it a total suspension. They think certain hours during the day should be set for business; 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. has been suggested. Some action regarding the matter will likely be taken soon.

## WORK OF THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

Success has crowned the efforts of the Hawaiian Relief Society in its efforts to secure systematic manner of dispensing rations to the needy Hawaiians. The sub-depot plan is working admirably and people are now being attended to with one-half the effort which was needed in the beginning. Every possible point that could be improved has received the attention of the committee, who have profited thereby. It was necessary to see the manner of work they had to accomplish before formulating any definite plans. To do this required

some time and the experience of the first few days.

The people of Manu are still afraid of cholera, notwithstanding the explanations sent up by the Government. The Claudio was refused landing at Kauai. Sheriff Andrews was aboard, but an emphatic refusal was tendered him as well as all the rest of the passengers. Sheriff Hitchcock was another of the passengers. There are many in this city who feel confident no passenger will be allowed to land on Hawaii. This they conclude from the decided stand taken by the Hawaii people recently. If either one of the sheriffs mentioned tries to land at some point without the permission of the people, it is thought they will be severely censured.

## WOES OF THE SUB INSPECTOR.

One of the sub-inspectors, in speaking of experiences among the natives, said he had to taste the medicines furnished the Hawaiians before they could be got to partake of it, and as a consequence he felt safe against the prevailing disease.

## BRANCH RELIEF STATIONS.

City Divided Into Twenty-one Districts—Agents.

The Hawaiian Relief Committee has completed appointment of agents to the various districts into which the city has been divided for more efficient work. Following is the result:

1. Mrs. Morris Keohokalole—Oahu Railway depot.

2. Mrs. J. Nawahi—Nawahi residence.

3. J. A. Victor—Nakuina's, Lilihi street.

3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7 1/2. Headquarters Bethel street.

8. Mr. Kamiki—Keohoki residence, Kakaako.

9. Mrs. Mahelona—Rifle butts.

10. Mrs. S. Douglass—Bowen's residence, Kapiolani Park bridge.

10 1/2. Mrs. H. Hiram—Kamolihii schoolhouse.

11. William Auld—Waialae.

12. Judge Perry—Palolo Valley.

13 and 14. Mrs. Makano—Government nursery, King street.

15. Charlie Booth—Residence, Paia.

16. Mr. Katahawai—Native church on Wylie street.

16 1/2. Mrs. M. Kahau—Tramway depot, Nuuanu avenue.

17. Mrs. T. Meekau—Residence, School street.

18. Mr. N. Nakuina—Shed at corner of Beckley and Kaili street.

19. William Mutch—Moanalua.

20. Mrs. C. Clark—Waterworks shed, opposite Hobron's residence.

21. Headquarters—Bethel street.

## CLAUDINE LANDS FREIGHT.

Permission Granted to Lighter Certain Articles at Kahului.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held at Kahului on the 12th the following resolution was passed:

"That permission be granted to the Wilder Steamship Company to discharge from the steamer Claudio, now at Kahului, on to a lighter in the harbor of Kahului the following-named articles: Rice, flour, hay, grain, coal and medical supplies, such as have been put on board said steamer for said port of Kahului, no direct contact between the officers and crew of said vessel and people from the shore to be allowed, and that the police department assist in the strict carrying out of these instructions.

"This instruction and permission being especially limited, and applying only to the steamer Claudio, now (the 12th day of September, 1895) in the port of Kahului."

## Fumigating a Room.

First find the cubic contents of the room, and for every 1000 square feet allow two pounds of rock or broken sulphur and one pound of flower of sulphur. Place the two together in a dish of metal, isolate from the floor by setting it in a pan of ashes. Pour a teaspoonful of alcohol over the sulphur, and after shutting every window and door and fastening paper over every crack where the outside air can come in, light the mass by touching a match it, and leave the room at once or you will be overcome yourself by the fumes. Treat every room in the house in this way if you wish to thoroughly fumigate a house. It is better to do it all at once, rather than do one room after another. It is not always necessary to use so much sulphur for simple disinfection, but to rid a building of vermin, less energetic means or a smaller amount of sulphur will fail to accomplish the result.—New York Sun.

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## CHOLERA SITUATION IMPROVED.

Two New Cases and One Death to Midnight Sunday.

## DEVELOPED IN THE HOSPITAL.

General Cleaning Up Day and Strict Quarantine of Infected Localities. Two Houses Burned—Natives Indifferent About Work—Special Meeting.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The cholera situation looks brighter than ever for an early and complete eradication. Only two cases were reported up to midnight Saturday, and both are on the road to recovery. One of the number was taken sick at the quarantine hospital and among the persons confined there from infected localities.

Two new cases were reported up to midnight last night, both Hawaiians, also among those at the hospital. One

is to regulations issued by the Board of Health, using only boiled water and abstaining from unheated food. No visitors are allowed and every precaution is being taken to prevent the introduction of cholera. They very wisely came to the conclusion to lay aside political differences and look only to the continuance of good health, which under the circumstances is very commendable.

## INFECTED HOUSES BURNED.

Two infected houses, one makai at Oahu jail and another at the foot of Sheridan street, were burned yesterday afternoon. Chief Hunt and a number of firemen with a convenient hose were present.

## MAY QUARANTINE VALLEYS.

A great many people are in favor of establishing a strict quarantine in the valleys. Residents going back and forth is thought to be dangerous under the present circumstances, especially as it is very difficult to keep track of their movements. Many instances have come to light where natives misrepresented facts in order to pass the guards, and instead of attending to business or doing some other necessary errand, visited infected localities for the purpose of idle conversation. In Manoa valley there are seventy-nine families, sixty-nine of the number trusting solely to brooks for their water supply. If cholera should break out there the result would be very serious.

## BUSINESS SUSPENSION NOT FAVORED.

A prominent business man was spoken to regarding the total suspension of business, which has been discussed for several days. It was his opinion that such action would prove detrimental in many respects. Such a course would surely bring about a panic and cause many of a timid nature to become thoroughly frightened. He favored a continuance of business as at present, and believed it only a question of a short time before cholera would be completely eradicated.

## NATIVES INDIFFERENT ABOUT WORK.

Several natives in the city, who have been employed at different places at good wages are becoming somewhat indifferent regarding work. A number have left the iron works employ and make daily application to the Relief Society for supplies. Complaint is general about the indifference of the natives for work, and as long as they can get all they want to eat at the supply depots, they will continue to avoid labor of any kind. A proposal is now under consideration to provide work for all able-bodied men at a fair wage, thus doing away with furnishing them provisions. C. B. Wilson believes such a plan would meet all the exigencies of the times, and he has agreed to set the ball in motion to that end. An instance of this kind came prominently to the fore at a meeting held at Pearl City lately. James Campbell addressed the gathering, and told the natives he would give all of them who were out of work and had no money employment on his ranch at \$1 per day. Many of them took advantage of the kind offer and are working at different places on the ranch and seem entirely satisfied.

## CITIZENS' MEETING AT LIHUE.

Following are extracts from a letter received from W. G. Smith, secretary of the Citizens' Meeting held in Lihue, Kauai, September 12th, for consideration of the cholera situation: "Communication read from H. Hackfeld &amp; Co., proposing that the Pacific Mail dock be quarantined and be made a depot of supplies for the other islands.

"General opinion seemed to be rather against it, but no definite action taken.

"Letter from H. L. Austin, Geo. H. Fairchild and R. C. Spalding, asking to be landed and quarantined at Spalding's beach house, read and requested unanimously refused.

"V. Knudsen, a passenger on the James Makai, having no certificate from the Board of Health that he had been in quarantine eighteen days, was refused permission to land.

"Resolution unanimously passed that the agent of the Board of Health on the Makai be censured for allowing Mr. Knudsen to leave the steamer without permission of the authorities ashore.

"Resolution unanimously passed that the Makai be not allowed to land the freight now on board, and that no steamer be allowed to land passengers unless they produce certificates of an eighteen days quarantine.

"Resolution unanimously passed that an inter-island steamer be thoroughly disinfected and lie outside of Honolulu harbor, and there load provisions for Kauai from incoming vessels before they enter the harbor.

"Resolution unanimously passed that the action of the Board of Health on the Makai be censured for allowing Mr. Knudsen to leave the steamer without permission of the authorities ashore.

"At a meeting of the citizens held at Lihue September 12th, among other resolutions passed was the following:

"Resolved, unanimously, That an inter-island steamer be thoroughly disinfected and lie outside Honolulu harbor, and there load provisions for Kauai from incoming vessels before they enter the harbor, and that the Honolulu agents of Kauai planters be instructed to press this matter at once.

"And we, as the health committee of this island, hereby beg to confirm this resolution and in pursuance thereof, and strictly in accordance with its provisions, have come to the conclusion that the following articles may be brought to Kauai in viz: Floor, coffee, salt salmon in barrels, half-ground salt, baking powder, lard, meal bread, and saloon pilot bread.

These we consider as articles of first importance and urgently required.

"Further, if the following merchandise is easily obtainable and to be had

likewise under the terms of our citizens' resolution above given, we have concluded to allow them, namely: Kerosene oil, matches, tobacco, bacon, ham, hay, grain, feed and soap.

"We would draw the attention of your honorable Board to the fact that the incoming vessels mentioned in the resolution means of course vessels from any uninfected ports.

We further endorse the resolution passed yesterday (September 12th) that all steamers leaving Honolulu for Kauai should first report at Nawiliwili before proceeding to other ports of the island. We understand that a full copy of the proceedings at the meeting of citizens held yesterday has been sent to your honorable Board."

## GENERAL

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

## CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

## COUGHS.

## COLDS.

## ASTHMA.

## BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing SLEEP WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

## REPORTS FROM OTHER ISLANDS.

Hamakua Will Receive Anything Sent Under Health Restrictions.

## FREIGHT LANDED AT KAHULUI.

Several Articles Added to the Shipping List at Yesterday's Meeting of Health Board—Rice Planters Send in a Request—Likeliest for Hawaii.

The Board of Health held a meeting Friday afternoon, at which were present: President Smith, Minister Hatch, Messrs. Hackfeld, Giffard, McCandless, Soper, Herron, Alexander, Fernandez, Kubey, Decker, Kaunamano, J. S. Emerson, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Marshal Brown, J. F. Scott, Spalding, Ena, Wight, Laoge, Rev. Birnie, Swanzey, C. H. Willis, Chase, W. F. Reynolds, L. A. Thurston, number of other citizens, and Doctors Cooper, Day, Wood, Emerson, Ryder, Howard, members Lansing, Waterhouse and Kelinio.

While waiting for members of the Board to assemble, President Smith read resolutions and reports that had been received from Maui; these had been passed before the arrival of the steamer *Claudine*.

FROM LAHAINALUNA.

"At a meeting of citizens and residents of Lahaina, held on Friday evening, September 6, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Resolved—That our quarantine officers be advised not to allow any passengers or freight to land at any port of this district from any other port of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Resolved—That our quarantine officers be advised to quarantine against Wailuku in case the officers of that district do not quarantine against other ports in like manner as the officers of this district.

"Resolved—That our quarantine officers be advised to confer with the officers of Wailuku at once as to the course they are taking in this matter, and to act accordingly.

"Resolved—That, in taking this action, the people of Lahaina do not wish to show any disrespect for the Board of Health, but they simply wish to protect their families and neighbors.

"Respectfully yours,  
HENRY S. TOWNSEND,  
Sec. Citizens Meeting, Lahaina,  
Lahaina, Maui, Sept. 7, 1895."

## DISTRICT OF WAILUKU.

At a mass meeting of citizens of the district of Wailuku, Maui, held at Wailuku court house on Tuesday evening, the 10th day of September, the following resolution was adopted and a copy of same ordered forwarded to the Board of Health.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that no passengers shall be permitted to land at ports of Maui from any vessel coming from Honolulu, except after fifteen days of such passengers' departure from the city of Honolulu, for purposes of quarantine; and

"Whereas, The great mortality of this disease in Honolulu and the great difficulty that the Board of Health of Honolulu has encountered in attempting to keep the disease under control, leads us to believe that the utmost precaution ought to be taken to guard against its introduction on this island; be it

"Resolved, That this Board of Health endorse the above mentioned resolution, passed at its said citizens' meeting and adopt it as a resolution passed at this meeting, and authorizes all action necessary to a full enforcement thereof; and further

"Resolved, That we instruct the police force of this island to assist in every way in the carrying out an enforcement of these resolutions.

"And in taking this action we do so in the full belief that, considering the peculiar conditions and strong public feeling and sentiment on the subject of cholera, that the Board of Health of Honolulu would under the circumstances approve of our action.

"SAM. F. CHILLINGWORTH,  
Chairman.  
GEORGE HONS,  
Secretary."

## ARTICLES ALLOWED LANDING.

"At a continued meeting of the Maui Health Board, September 12th, it was further

"Resolved, That the Board of Health of Maui will allow the following articles to be landed at the port of Kahului till further notice:

"Rice, flour, grain, coal, medical supplies, lumber, iron and steel castings and all other substances in the composition of which nothing but metal is used and coin (especially fumigated under regulations of Board of Health), all of said articles to be fumigated after their shipment and in the hold of the vessel. It being understood that the article of hay will not be allowed to be landed, and be it further

"Resolved, That the carriage of passengers between the islands other than Oahu be allowed if such carriage is on board of vessels which have not visited Oahu within fifteen days and are free from cholera before such passengers go on board, and said vessel has been first properly fumigated under the regulations of the Board of Health, and that no disease exists on the island of embarkation."

A letter was read from Dr. Greenfield at Honokaa, in which acknowledgment is made of rules and regulations received regarding freight and passenger traffic there. At a meeting held at Honokaa on September 10th the expression of satisfaction at the measures which the Honolulu Board of Health has taken for the welfare of the people of the other islands was unanimously endorsed. Besides the articles desired to be shipped to Honokaa and endorsed by the meeting were lime, kerosene oil, cement, lumber, machine oil, whisky.

President announced that no ac-

count of the meeting had as yet reached the Board.

Mr. Giffard said his firm had copies of the proceedings; also that several others had been received by different parties in town.

The following account of the meeting was obtained from private sources.

## MEETING AT HAMAKUA.

"A large number of citizens were present at a meeting held in the Hamakua court house on the 10th, on the call of Dr. Greenfield. Dr. C. L. Stowe, A. Moore and E. W. Estep were appointed a committee on resolutions and presented the following report:

"Your committee beg to present the following report to the meeting of the citizens of Hamakua, held at Honokaa, Hawaii, on the 10th of September, to consider the landing in this district of passengers, freight and mail from steamers or sailing vessels from Honolulu, during the period of quarantine in that city. It was resolved:

"First—That having confidence in the Board of Health in Honolulu and the precautions they have taken to disinfect all vessels, passengers, freights and mails, we agree to have landed all that may be forwarded here under their instructions.

"Second—That we hereby express our fullest confidence in Dr. Greenfield, the resident agent of the Board of Health.

"Third—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Board of Health in Honolulu, with the request that Dr. Greenfield be kept officially informed of the progress of the cholera and that we be guided in the future by his advice as to the safety of continuing communications with Honolulu.

## "Respectfully submitted,

"C. L. STOWE.

"A. MOORE.

"E. W. ESTEP.

"On motion the report of the committee was adopted without a dissenting vote.

"On motion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Government Physician.

"F. S. CLINTON,  
"Secretary."

President Smith informed the Board that the *Kilauea Hou* had landed freight at points along the Hamakua coast, but experienced considerable trouble at some of the places. The people at Laupahoehoe were suffering for the want of food; rice was quoted at \$15 a bag. Coal oil was becoming scarce on the other side of this island, and he wished to bring up the question of adding that to the articles to be shipped.

After considerable discussion it was decided to allow oil to be shipped to points on Oahu, if placed in cans and taken directly from the kerosene warehouse to the wharf.

Member Waterhouse called the attention of the Board to the fact that there was a lot of machinery on board the ship *J. C. Glade* for Hanamaula.

The crew had had no connection with the shore, and the captain had been very particular about the use of water on the decks and about the steamer. He could see no reason why the machinery should not be shipped to destination if taken direct from the vessel and sent out on a clean steamer.

Persons. *WILLIAM HORNE, M. D.*

*Janesville, Wis. Sold by all dealers*

*BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H. L.*

Its value recognized by Physicians.

As a rule I am opposed to proprietary medicines. Still I value a good one, especially when such is the source of relief from pain. As a topical (external) application I have found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the best remedy I have ever used for neuralgia of any kind. I have conscientiously recommended it to many persons.

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plantations for which they were the agents.

Mr. Swanzey asked the Board to consider the isolated position of Hamakua. That entire section was wholly dependent upon Honolulu not only for lime, but food products of all kinds.

President Smith was of the opinion that there should not be too much tracting out for a week or two. Some of the articles asked to be placed on the shipping list were not absolutely essential to the well being of the people of the other islands. He favored sending all kinds of food supplies.

Mr. Hackfeld, speaking for Schaefer & Co., said they were constructing new mills at Honokaa, and it was absolutely necessary to have lime and cement sent there. The firm had lime to send.

President Smith said that very careful investigation had been made among the merchants for lime. It was needed very much in Honolulu and outside districts for disinfectant purposes. He was very much surprised to hear that some had been held back.

The list of articles mentioned in the letter of Dr. Greenfield from Honokaa and asked to be allowed shipment was taken up and acted upon separately.

After considerable discussion it was decided to allow lime, kerosene, cement and machine oil to be placed on the shipping list.

Dr. Howard said that one case of cholera had developed at a place where there was a lumber yard. The patient had vomited on the lumber.

On motion action regarding lumber was deferred.

As regards whisky, Dr. Day thought it unnecessary to act, as it could be procured as desired with medical supplies. He was not in favor of allowing whisky to be shipped to the other islands when coffee and other necessities were forbidden.

Shipment of ice was brought up by President Smith. He could see no reason why ice could not be shipped to different points if sent without being packed.

Ships could take all they wanted as stores, but none packed in sawdust or other material.

Member Lansing said that the steamer *Likelihi* had been in quarantine for nine days. The steamship company wanted permission to dispatch the vessel and carry freight for Paauau and other places and bring back sugar. Granted.

On motion of Dr. Day the vessel will be loaded by lighters and inspected before departure.

Deputy Marshal R. H. Hitchcock and Captain C. J. Campbell were appointed agents of the Board of Health. They will have charge of the Inter-Island wharf.

Member Waterhouse called the attention of the Board to the fact that there was a lot of machinery on board the ship *J. C. Glade* for Hanamaula.

The crew had had no connection with the shore, and the captain had been very particular about the use of water on the decks and about the steamer. He could see no reason why the machinery should not be shipped to destination if taken direct from the vessel and sent out on a clean steamer.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895.

AFTER the incident of Sunday, when posters were sent out advising the natives not to take the medicines given by the city physicians, one is inclined to lose all faith in human nature and admit that half the world is made up of idiots proud of their ignorance and desirous of blindsfolding the remaining half. At a time like the present, such action is nothing short of criminal and should be dealt with accordingly. We can not call the names of the authors of such advice, but it will not take very long to find them out. The fact that they can read and write, which is usually regarded as a mark of average intelligence, is pretty good proof that they are "old enough to know better." These people who are thus posing as the friends of the Hawaiians must know that in no other way could they do the Hawaiians or any other race a greater injury. Summary arrest and sentence to imprisonment would be light punishment for the person or persons who have been instrumental in distributing such advice among the ignorant classes.

BISHOP WILLIS, in his Diocesan Magazine, improves the opportunity to further air his opinions on religious services in times of pestilence. The collection of words by which he attempts to vent his wrath upon the Government are devoid of anything approaching sound reason or common sense. We do not dispute the efficacy of prayer in times of distress or pestilence—in fact, we believe in it; but it is quite as important that a recognition of hygienic laws should go hand in hand with religious duties. Some years ago a steamer, on which Evangelist Moody was a passenger, was caught in a severe storm and disaster seemed inevitable. While the storm was at its height a prayer meeting was held in the cabin, and continued until the danger had passed. Had the circumstances been such that the captain deemed it necessary for each passenger to remain in his cabin, the prayers offered, according to the reverend bishop, would have been mere wordy utterances and of no avail. It is unfortunate that men of the bishop's cranial tendencies should be allowed to run loose. It is useless to argue with them.

SOME of the sub-inspectors are inclined to take exception to what they call the "constant criticism" of their work. In fact there are those who go so far as to see some political phase in the request of Capt. McStockier to report any member of the sanitary corps who may not be doing his full duty. Such suppositions are as far from being correct as it is possible for a supposition to be. The excellent work that is being done by the volunteer inspectors has gained for these men the appreciative good will of the entire community. The people realize that many are taking time from their business and are laboring with no more tangible reward in view than that they are protecting their fellowmen from danger. Yet the fact remains that there have been sub-inspectors who have not kept quite up to the mark set by their written regulations. Fortunately there are not many, perhaps not more than one or two, but it is the one or two that may set to naught all the benefit derived from the careful work of all the others in the corps. As to the politics of these men we know nothing or care nothing, and ten hundred out of every thousand souls in the city are of the same opinion. The inspectors who are following their instructions to the letter need take no offense, they are the right men in the right place, and they may depend upon it that there will be no attempt to pick flaws in their work.

## DAY OF ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

A most significant industrial alliance showing the increased respect with which railroad companies are coming to regard the advance of electricity as a motive power, is the recent consolidation of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia and the Westinghouse Electrical Company of Pittsburgh. Both of these corporations are among the largest in their respective lines and have money and ability galore at their command. While this combination of forces does not necessarily portend an immediate revolution in the methods of locomotion and replacing steam by electricity on the large railway systems, it indicates that electricity has become such a power that railway magnates realize that a friendly alliance will result more favorably than an out and out antagonism. The success of suburban electric railway lines in the vicinity of nearly every large city in the United States has demonstrated that for local traffic electricity is a competitor of no mean proportion. Furthermore the electric roads are being extended from town to town, through rural districts until the steam railway is paralleled for miles by a system which is practically running its trains with but a few minutes intervening at a much smaller proportionate expense.

The prospect of electricity being used on the long hauls of the trunk lines seems far distant at present. The parties to the combination state that they are not influenced immediately by any such outlook but are simply paving the way to meet competition by absorbing it and making ready to reap what benefits may accrue from the development of the new agent in its broadest sphere.

## GROWTH OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The compiled statistics of the churches of the United States recently sent out by the Census Bureau show that in 1890 there were 143 distinct denominations in the country and 156 independent organizations with a total membership of 20,612,806. Although the number of denominations is larger than might be anticipated at first thought, the communicants are by no means equally divided. At the time the census was taken all but eight per cent. belonged to twenty-six denominations, and in five of the denominational families were included 17,000,000 of the total 20,612,806. This 17,000,000 were divided as follows: Catholic 6,257,871, Methodist 4,589,284, Baptist 3,712,488, Presbyterian 1,278,332, and Lutheran 1,231,072. Thus, of the total church membership, seven-tenths were included in three denominations, the Catholic, Methodist and Baptist. Among the Protestant communicants, 8,000,000 out of 14,000,000 were in the Methodist and Baptist churches.

In the number of church societies or organizations the Protestants far exceed the Roman Catholics, which is doubtless due to the tendency of the latter denomination to include large districts in one congregation. As between the city and the country, the larger proportion of the Catholics were found in the city, about one-half being in 124 cities with populations of 25,000 and upwards. Although the country districts are generally considered "more religious" than the cities, statistics show that proportionately to the population the number of religious communicants was greater in the city. In the 124 cities containing an aggregate population of over 13,000,000, there was one church member to every 2,64 inhabitants, while in the country there was one to 3,04.

For valuation of church property New York city stands at the head with \$55,000,000. Philadelphia has the largest number of church edifices, with Brooklyn second, Chicago third and New York fourth.

The small cities, as a rule, contain the largest proportion of communicants. In New York city over three-fifths of the church members are Roman Catholics, and in Chicago, Brooklyn and Philadelphia this de-

nomination claims not less than one-half of the total church membership.

Of the States and territories, New Mexico, which is strongly Roman Catholic, had the largest number of communicants in proportion to the population, or 68.85 per cent.; next came Utah with 61.62 per cent.; then Arizona, Catholic, with 45.24 per cent.; South Carolina, a Baptist stronghold, had 44.17 per cent.; Rhode Island 42.84, Massachusetts 42.11, and Connecticut 41.45. The other States and territories ranged from 32.84, in Pennsylvania to 7.93 in Oklahoma. The increase in proportion to the population was particularly marked among the Protestants, the membership having increased 42.05 per cent. since 1880, while the increase of population was only 24.86 per cent.

## SNAP JUDGMENT OF PUBLIC MEN.

In a short sketch written for the Outlook, entitled "The Mad Summer of 1795," Rev. Jas. M. Whiton brings out forcibly the manner in which public officers, the servants of the people, are often roundly condemned by an unthinking, popular mind for action which, in the light of following events, proves to have been not only a good stroke of diplomacy, but also one of the moves that maintained the dignity of the nation and diverted its course from the brink of possible disaster. England had violated many of the stipulations of the treaty made at the close of the Revolutionary war. Hundreds of American vessels engaged in trade with France had been captured, any many American seamen imprisoned; English forts on the frontier had not been given up, and American blood was stirred to a point where another war seemed inevitable. At this juncture Washington dispatched John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to England to negotiate a new treaty. It was a delicate as well as most thankless task. A favorable reception in England was, to many of his people at home, proof of intrigue with the hated officials of the mother country. A treaty was made, however, and ratified by the American Senate on a strict party vote of twenty to ten. This gave rise to a storm of indignation throughout the thirteen States, principally from the Jeffersonian ranks. Jay was burned in effigy and public speakers who supported the ratification were stoned by mobs. Many American concessions had been allowed and few obtained from Great Britain; the right of searching American vessels and the impressment of American seamen was not renounced. Yet this same treaty has gone down in history as a "masterpiece of diplomacy," considering the time and circumstances of this [United States] country.

The lessons that may be drawn from this incident in history hold good at the present day. Human nature and the "popular mind" have changed but a little. Under high tension the individual and party magnifies its opinions to a degree of importance that obliterates the rights of others, and the power of reflection or recognition of the integrity of men who are guiding the destiny of the nation seems entirely forgotten. While charity toward public officials can hardly be expected, it is within the range of every average mind to exercise a fair degree of common sense in considering their action. It is easy to accuse men of being swayed by party jealousies and individual aspirations, but it is quite another thing to prove the truth of the accusation. In times of public trial, of all others, all the calm, sober judgment that each individual can muster should be brought into play. There is no time, or place for hatching petty misrepresentation.

THE residents of Hamakua seem to be about the only people of the other islands who have settled down to a common sense, business-like view of the situation. They are not so excited that they cannot realize that the authorities of Honolulu are quite as interested in preventing the spread of disease as they are themselves.

## CALM REFLECTION NEEDED.

Communications from the other islands are a very good proof that a fair proportion of the people have become worked up to a high pitch of excitement that has rendered them blind to nearly everything but their own fears. We trust that by the time the next mail reaches them they will have become sufficiently calm to listen to reason and put some trust in the opinions of those equally considerate of their welfare and equally competent to pass judgment on the means necessary to protect other districts from infection. The people of Hilo have apparently come to earth in a very sensible manner, and we believe the inhabitants of other districts will do well to pause in their erratic flight and consider where they are heading. While it devolves upon every resident of every community to realize the gravity of the situation, these same people are in duty bound to exercise a certain amount of discretion, so that conditions will not be more complicated as a result of their action. For all our national reputation for hospitality and kind treatment of visitors from other lands, it will be some time before the Raymond excursionists will forget their reception on the island of Hawaii. Under the most favorable circumstances, it will take a good many months for the country to recover from the set-back it has received during the past few weeks, and whether the depression is made less serious or jammed down over our head and ears depends upon the exercise of common sense by the intelligent classes.

THE editor of the Anglican Church Chronicle very properly calls attention to the lack of attention paid the requirements of the law concerning the registration of births. Unfortunately this country is sadly deficient in statistics, one phase having been pointed out in the report of the Labor Commission. The Chronicle says: "We do not see how an accurate census can be made if the births of children are not registered. Parents are neglectful to register their newborn infants, and it is often the cause of injury to the child in after life when the date of birth cannot be ascertained and easily proved." It is anticipated that the next census will be complete in many of the important details that have been overlooked in the past, but any amount of care can hardly make up for a lack of attention to a department of the work which to be reasonably accurate must be constantly kept in hand.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Public schools will open five weeks after the last case of cholera.

Instead of 150 barrels of lime, the new lime kiln will only be able to produce 50.

It was reported last night that "Opium" Brown came down by the Claudine yesterday.

Judge W. F. Frear and wife returned by the Claudine from a lengthy visit to points on Maui.

When the quarantine is lifted, Miss Prescott will go to Kohala as teacher of English in the Chinese Mission School, Makapala.

At a meeting of the Committee of Ten held yesterday morning it was decided to procure all the lime possible for the purpose of disinfecting the infected districts of the city.

E. S. Barthrop, a coffee planter on the big island, is doing inspection duty for the Citizens Committee. He is now as thoroughly posted on sanitary measures as on coffee raising.

The current number of the Planters' Monthly contains a number of excellent articles on various subjects. Asiatic cholera and the Hawaiian Board of Health receive attention.

T. E. Wall has concluded his duties of inspecting the books of the customs office at Hilo, and is expected to return home by the next steamer. Arthur Richardson has been duly installed as collector.

Word was received from Hawaii by the Kilauea Hou Friday that Miss Eva Parker had a severe fall from a horse at her home in Mana just previous to the sailing of that steamer. She was doing well at latest reports.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT CHOLERA.

W. O. Smith Furnishes a Succinct Account of the Situation.

## PLAIN TALK TO ISLANDERS.

People on the Other Islands Have the Right to Protect Themselves, but Should Give Honolulu Health Board Credit for Some Sense—Kauai Blamed

## Timely Topics

September 11, 1895.

A hundred years ago in a quaint old English inn, located in the heart of London, at a table beer stained and aged, sat two very curious looking characters playing at cards. One was rough, unclean, shabby and much the worse for wear—Martin by name. The other poor in appearance, was however neat, refined and attractive; one whose genius we admire, whose wit always refreshes us—it was Charles Lamb.

The two men played long into the night, and while beer and something stronger sound its willing course, down their ever thirsty throats, Lamb kept up his accustomed broadside of wit. The night passed into the early morning and yet they played. Luck kept favoring Lamb, when toward the close of the game, seized with a bright idea, and the consciousness of the dirt which the morning light seemed to reveal more clearly in the appearance of his companion, he said: "Martin, if dirt was trumps what hands you would hold?"

During the last few weeks our beautiful city has been visited with a plague whose beginning was accomplished by the uncleanness of various parts of the city. Cholera reigns supreme where dirt and filth are, and the only sure way to kill the comma bacilli is to take away the generators. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the citizens and the Board of Health this is being done and in a few days more we hope to see the cholera stamped out. Still the germs may remain and spring up at any time unless watched very carefully. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Thousands die from unnecessary exposure to infectious diseases. Keep your home healthy and free from disease by using the ROBERTS OZONATOR which is the most complete germ destroyer and atmospheric purifier known to chemical science. They are endorsed by Boards of Health in all principal cities, as no contagious diseases can be contracted when used. The OZONATOR kills disease germs, and neutralizes unpleasant odors. It is a preventive of disease and will make your home healthy, besides imparting a fragrance throughout the rooms, giving them an air of purity. It is the best and cheapest disinfectant known and is within the reach of all. All foods eaten at the present time should be fresh, not old and decayed. Milk and butter two of our staple articles should be kept cool in order to impart their true flavor. The Belding New Perfection, special make refrigerator is the proper receptacle for your foods. It is an improvement on anything in the refrigerator line, being so constructed as to allow the proper amount of ventilation and the passing of cold air throughout. To those who wish an ice box in place of a refrigerator we can recommend the ALASKA which was awarded the premium at the Mid Winter Fair as the most compact, accessible and in every way suited to family use.

We do not wish to force freight or passengers onto any island, but we do wish reasonable action taken. Cholera is a dreadful disease. All of us who have been with the sick and dying during the past few weeks realize this; and we realize what a terrible thing it would be if it were introduced into the other islands, but we must be reasonable. Fairchild and Spalding have offered to go into quarantine at their beach home, to be guarded in any way the Kauai committee required, and pay all expenses themselves. We cannot understand what objection there can be to this.

Our action in appointing a committee upon each island was to have their co-operation, but not to have them act in defiance of the Board of Health and Government here.

We do not believe any of them have intended to act in opposition to the Board of Health, but do believe that many people, through want of information, and misinformation, and undue fear, have erred in judgment.

Mr. Knudsen ought not to have been sent back from Kauai. It was unnecessary and wrong.

We do not wish to force freight or passengers onto any island, but we do wish reasonable action taken.

Cholera is a dreadful disease. All of us who have been with the sick and dying during the past few weeks realize this; and we realize what a terrible thing it would be if it were introduced into the other islands, but we must be reasonable.

If the people on any island do not feel that our precautions are sufficient, or, in spite of efforts and good intentions there still is danger, let them add a reasonable quarantine for passengers (say five or six days) after they have undergone our requirements and arrived at the island; and let them have the freight fumigated again on board the vessel before landing, or on shore if they prefer; but don't ask that passengers and freight lay in a vessel off Honolulu fifteen or eighteen days.

If clothing or personal effects coming from an infected place are not disinfected (by fumigation or some other way), they are no more safe in eighteen days than they are in eighty days. If they are thoroughly disinfected, they are as safe in eighteen hours as they are in eighteen days.

Merchandise in original packages is considered safe, especially if fumigated on the outside.

One great fear we have of goods coming from Japan is that much of it is put up by persons manufacturing on a small scale in places where cholera is epidemic.

The goods we now allow to be sent from Honolulu are: Rice, flour, tea, medical supplies, grain, lime, cement, kerosene oil, machine oil, and coal in bulk.

It will be observed that of the articles of food all have to be cooked before using. Hay we have struck from the list. Articles of machinery may be sent on special permits, depending upon what it is.

We feel much more hopeful now than for some time that we have the disease under control. The utmost vigilance is observed; hundreds of men are on guard and inspecting; disinfecting, fumigating and burning are being carried on.

I think if the people on the other islands were aware of the pains being taken, they would feel more confidence in the precautions taken here.

Sincerely yours,  
WILLIAM O. SMITH.

## NEWS OF "QUIET LITTLE HILO."

Excitement Plenty and Some Difference of Opinion.

SOCIAL EVENTS GO ON AS USUAL.

Well Stocked With Provisions Excepting Rice—Ships in From the Coast. Protest Concerning Manner of Handling Mail—Hilo Not Panic-Stricken.

HILO (Hawaii), Sept. 7.—Quiet little Hilo has had its quota of excitement in social and business circles this week. Since the news reached here that cholera had made its appearance in Honolulu, the people on Hawaii have been more or less fearful lest the terrible scourge might spread to this island. At a meeting of the business men of Hilo and vicinity a committee was appointed to consider the best plans to pursue in the matter of quarantine, and it was decided that the most stringent measures had better be enforced.

Owing to a shortage in the supply of rice on hand the steamer Hawaii has been chartered to go to the windward side of Oahu or to Kauai for a cargo of that staple. There is a vast difference of opinion as to whether or not the Hall should have been allowed to land her freight and passengers, and it certainly seems that rather rigid measures were taken in refusing to receive the freight after such precautionary means had been adopted by the Board of Health in Honolulu.

There is a good store of provisions on hand and the Santiago is expected very soon with a full cargo, but there is a shortage of rice, and without rice managers can not expect the Japanese laborers to continue their work in the fields. At Waialae the Japanese are not working on the plantations, and on other plantations the situation is much the same.

Hakalau, Pepeekeo, Wainaku and Waiakea have just received large shipments of flour, feed and provisions on the Annie Johnson which arrived on the 21st ult., but the plantations depending upon Honolulu for freight are short of stock now.

Most sincere sympathy is extended to Honolulu in these days of trouble and anxiety, and it is earnestly hoped that the dread disease will be confined to the one quarter, as reported, so that able and willing hands will find it possible to cope with the threatening epidemic.

The young folks who attempted to have a basket picnic on Cocoanut Island one beautiful moonlight night, found it necessary to repair to the home of one of their number to feast on the goodies contained in their baskets.

A most delightful evening was spent at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Austin by many of their friends last Thursday evening. After some seven or eight games at six-handed euchre, the guests were invited to partake of ice cream and cake.

A most elaborate reception was held at the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Scott, Wainaku, last Wednesday evening, the 1st. It was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Cockburn, who were married that evening. Some hundred or more guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn and Mr. and Mrs. Scott between the hours of eight and ten. After that their spacious hall was arranged for dancing. During the evening the guests were invited into the beautiful lanai where refreshments were served. The decorations were most tasteful and pretty. Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn departed about midnight amid a shower of rice. They have taken up their abode in the Cona place, formerly occupied by Deputy Sheriff Williams and family.

The Hilo Social Club held a pleasant meeting at the home of Charles E. Richardson. Music and comic dialogues helped to make the evening most enjoyable. The meeting was in the nature of a farewell to Misses Elvira and Ivy Richardson who left on the bark Annie Johnson for the Coast. They will go on East where they expect to remain for some time.

Miss Esther Lyman, daughter of Senator F. S. Lyman, left on the Annie Johnson to be absent some years with relatives in the Eastern States.

Ronald Kennedy, of Waialae, returned to San Francisco on the John-son to resume his school duties at San Rafael.

The Annie Johnson, Rock, captain, arrived on the 21st ult., fourteen days from San Francisco, with a full cargo of freight and live stock and twelve passengers, as follows: Mrs. W. H. Shipman, Miss Roy, Miss Dillon, Miss Percy Carter, Mrs. E. E. Richards and two children, Miss Schoen, Miss C. Leeley, Messrs. George N. Day, E. H. Wakefield and James Lissom.

There is a large number of visitors from Honolulu here, some of whom would like to go home. Mr. Wall has completed his labors at the custom house and has nothing further to keep him here, as Mr. Arthur Richardson has been installed in his new office. Hon. William C. Wilder would like to go home also.

Mrs. Julia Tanner and Miss Helen Sorenson will leave on the Hawaii for Honolulu this evening.

Miss Florence Scott of Kona, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cockburn.

Miss Brewer is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Scott.

Miss M. Lyman, of Chicago, is visiting relatives here.

PUBLICUS PROTESTS VIGOROUSLY.

Calls Action of Hawaii Health Board Spiteful and False.

MR. EDITOR.—For and on behalf of the people, merchants and plantation interests of North Hilo, Hamakua and the two Kohalas, I wish to enter most vigorous protest against the high-handed, spiteful, daceful and false manner in which the public mail service has

been prostituted by a set of men in Hilo, who style themselves the Board of Health of the island of Hawaii. The Claudine entered Hilo yesterday morning, and after some discussion as to passengers, the mail for that village was landed and distributed without any fumigation other than it received in Honolulu. At the same time, word was sent out that the mail had left for North Hilo and Hamakua. Mr. Barnard, postmaster at Lanapaho-hoe, sent out to the dead line at Hakalau to receive it, but when the special returned he had no mail except a little picked up on the route. On inquiry, Hilo informed all the above districts that there was no mail for them. This false information was held to until 11 o'clock today, when we were again informed that our mail was on the Claudine and would be landed in Mahukona, where it must be again fumigated before being delivered. If the powers that be intend to let the mail service be run by a set of men as an instrument of personal spite and gain, we have no more to say. But we don't think they do.

PUBLICUS.  
Hilo, September 14, 1891.

Hilo Not "Panic-Stricken."

MR. EDITOR.—All the talk in the late papers about "panic stricken Hilo," etc., etc., is bush. Hiloites are acting almost as one man in the determination to keep cholera out of this island if possible, and out of this district at all hazards. Honolulu, although an infected port, has taken about the same precautions in relation to the Rio de Janeiro—so no stones, if you please. We are satisfied that the authorities in Honolulu are doing all in their power to prevent this disease spreading to the other islands, and we are satisfied that we can assist their efforts by vigilance at our end of the line. The freight allowed to be landed by the Claudine is now undergoing fumigation, and to those who are waiting to hear how Sheriff Hitchcock will "settle those Hilo rebels," we can say that he is resting peacefully in quarantine along with other passengers on Cocoanut Island.

Hilo, September 13, 1891.

## OFFICIAL CHOLERA BULLETIN.

Circular Letter to be Sent to Maui and Hawaii Today.

Every Care Taken to Prevent Spread of Disease—No Coercion Unless Unreasonable Extremes Resorted to.

Following is a copy of a circular letter that will be sent to agents of the Board of Health on Maui and Hawaii by today's mail:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
HONOLULU. H. I., Sept. 16, 1891.

SIR:—Enclosed herewith you will find the official cholera bulletin made up to date. At the time the bulletin was made up at 12 o'clock noon, no new cases of cholera had appeared in the town since last Friday. During that time four cases had developed in the hospital among persons who had been taken there from infected houses. Since the bulletin was made up, one case has appeared at the corner of Lilihi and King streets near where cases were found last Friday.

Including this last case there are now but four cases in the sick ward of the hospital and eight cases in the convalescent ward.

We are endeavoring to use every care and take every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease and eradicate it wholly, and feel very much encouraged. Neither money, time or effort are spared.

In regard to the precautions which have been taken as to the sending of freight and passengers to the other islands I would state, that we have done all that appears to us to be necessary to prevent any reasonable possibility of the disease spreading to the other islands; only a limited number of articles are allowed to be shipped and these of the most necessary character. The wharf from which they are shipped is quarantined; the boats and men which convey the freight to the ships are disinfected and fumigated; the ships themselves are kept in strict quarantine outside the harbor; all articles of clothing, linen and of a similar character are fumigated before they are taken on board the ships; and we have now adopted the additional precaution of requiring that each ship, after she is loaded, shall with her cargo, be fumigated for twelve hours before sailing.

While we have not required that people upon the other islands shall receive the freight or passengers which we permit to go after taking the precautions which we deem necessary, it cannot be expected that any man or body of men upon the other islands shall decide the measures that we are to adopt before allowing vessels to leave this port.

If the committees appointed by the Board upon the other islands deem it necessary to require that additional quarantining or fumigating be performed before allowing the freight or passengers to land or be distributed, we will not interfere with such provisions, provided they are not carried to unreasonable extremes.

The period of incubation of cholera does not exceed six days, so that if a ship has been in quarantine with her crew or with passengers for six days, and if the ship is thoroughly fumigated before the crew and passengers go on board of her, and the clothing and effects of the persons on board of the ship are thoroughly fumigated before they are taken on board, the only source of contagion which remains is from the cargo and articles which are taken on board after they go into quarantine. In view of the precautions taken in regard to the freight and articles taken on board, as above stated, we believe that it is safe to land the freight and passengers upon the other islands.

It, however, the committee upon any of the other islands deem it best to take other precautionary measures, they do so upon their own responsibility.

By order of the Board of Health.

Respectfully yours,

President Board of Health.

## HOW KOHALA PEOPLE TOOK IT.

Meeting of Citizens Declares for Strict Quarantine.

## NO IMMEDIATE NEED PROVISIONS.

Considerable Sharp Discussion as to the Most Advisable Course—Resolutions Presented and the One Adopted—Not Fearful, but Nervous—Whisky Scarce.

KOHALA (Hawaii), Sept. 9.—The one subject of supreme interest here is the cholera. Some are more anxious than others, but all talk about it. A great many are satisfied with speculating as to how long it will take to conquer the disease and destroy the last germ. There is nothing in the nature of a panic here, though nervous people get a start whenever they hear of anyone being taken ill. There is a good stock of provisions in hand with the single exception of rice, and the Hawali has been sent out for a supply. It is understood she may go as far as Kauai. The meat and potato supply is practically unlimited.

The vessels Jennie Wand and J. G.

North arrived here just after the beginning of the epidemic, with very

considerable supplies of provisions and horse feed, and one or both of these vessels may be expected back within

six weeks with additional supplies.

So the district is able to stand a long

siege, if the Board of Health think it wise to maintain the quarantine of

Honolulu.

A public meeting to consider the question of inter-island communications was called on Monday night, September 9th, at the courthouse at Kapaa. Citizens and non-citizens responded to the number of about fifty in all. The meeting was called to order at about 8 p.m. and Rev. A. Ostrom was appointed chairman. He opened the meeting by mentioning the general public interest regarding the possible spread of the disease. He then read the regulations of the Board of Health concerning inter-island communication. The regulations had been received by telephone from Hilo after the meeting had been called. They were listened to with the utmost interest and attention. Before proceeding further E. C. Bond was appointed interpreter, and J. Barnett secretary. H. C. Holstein spoke of the gravity of the situation and read the following resolution:

"The people of Kohala in convention assembled, do make the following declaration on the cholera question which has been forced as a leading issue with them this day. Without any hesitation it has become known that Honolulu is infected with Asiatic cholera, it having been so decided by the Hawaiian Board of Health. From the beginning of said disease the Board of Health has been untiring in their efforts in suppressing the scourge and in refusing to allow coasters to leave Honolulu for the other islands with passengers or freight, such action of the Board we heartily commend and approve. We believe that failure to accomplish that object would have resulted in a grievous wrong, as experience has shown that unexampled distress would have followed if such quarantine had not been rigidly enforced. Duty to the people requires the Board of Health to continue quarantining until its efforts of suppressing the disease are crowned with success; and while we sympathize with the people of Honolulu in their great calamity and offer our heartfelt condolence to the relatives and friends of those poor unfortunate who were victims of the dread disease, we feel that at this time our own preservation compels us to seek means for our own protection; and further it having come to our knowledge that certain persons in Honolulu are endeavoring to urge the Board of Health to allow coasters to leave Honolulu for ports of the other islands with freight and passengers under certain conditions, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we are irrevocably opposed to the landing of any freight or passengers on our shores from Honolulu, until such further time as our medical adviser shall deem fit and proper; and be it further"

"Resolved, That a copy of this regulation be sent to the Board of Health and one to the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE."

G. F. RENTON read the following:

"Resolved, That we hereby express

our confidence in, and appreciation of,

the measures taken by the Board of

Health for the preservation of the

public health during the present epi-

demic of cholera; and be it further"

"Resolved, That we are irrevocably

opposed to the landing of any freight

or passengers on our shores from

Honolulu, until such further time as

our medical adviser shall deem fit

and proper; and be it further"

"Resolved, That a copy of this regu-

lation be sent to the Board of Health

and one to the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE."

G. F. RENTON read the following:

"Resolved, That we hereby express

our confidence in, and appreciation of,

the measures taken by the Board of

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or passengers on our shores from

Honolulu, until such further time as

our medical adviser shall deem fit

and proper; and be it further"

## MUI RESIDENTS ARE UNEASY.

Deeply Rooted Fear of a Cholera Outbreak on the Island.

## HIGH PRICES FOR FOOD PRODUCTS

Chinese Immigrants Released from Quarantine at Spreckelsville—Lahaina People Refuse to Receive Freight—Funerals of Ex-Gov. Everett.

MAUI, Sept. 10, 1891.—The state of feeling on Maui is feverish in the extreme; every report or rumor sets the public pulse wildly throbbing. There seems to exist an unspoken, though deeply rooted, fear of a cholera outbreak on the island. News from infected Honolulu is eagerly sought from all sources. Rumors of cholera in Lahaina and Hana are of frequent occurrence, but without the slightest foundation. It is said that there are three cases of something resembling the dreaded disease in Lahaina, and that two Japanese from Hamakauapoko were recently stopped at Wailuku, the authorities not permitting them to make their intended journey to the hot test town in Maui.

Then there is an insipient famine in vogue; barley has advanced to \$40 a ton, rice to \$10 a bag, and No. 1 flour to \$2.

The U. S. S. Olympia is anchored in the Lahaina roadstead, and on Saturday, the 7th instant, brought the news of fifty cases and thirty-six deaths.

Yesterday the steamer Hawaii touched at Kahului and brought the report of sixty-two cases and forty-eight deaths, two foreigners being included. This steamer reached Honolulu from the island of Hawaii on Monday, the 9th, and not being allowed to make a landing, immediately set sail for Maui. She takes Honolulu mail today.

During Friday, the 6th, the 130 odd Chinese recently quarantined at Camp 4, Spreckelsville, after being most thoroughly disinfected, were allowed to go their way. These celestials were in the best of health and condition.

Awana, one of the Belgic's passengers, states that he knew of but two Japanese dying on the voyage—one after six days' and the other after two or three days' sickness. He is doubtful whether it was cholera, but says that there was much vomiting and purging.

It is stated that Lahaina people, feeling that the warmth and stillness of the atmosphere are favorable for an epidemic, refused to receive freight recently brought up by the Kilaeua Hou. She, however, landed freight at Olowalu and then departed for Kaupo, Kipahulu, Hana and Kabului.

The steamer W. G. Hall of last week brought up \$4000 in coin for Wailuku paymasters. Hamakauapoko plantation is feeling the lack of silver with which to pay off its laborers.

On Thursday afternoon of the 5th inst. the funeral of ex-Governor Thomas W. Everett took place at his late residence in Waikapu. Dr. E. G. Beckwith, of Paia, conducted the last sad rites. There was a large attendance of friends in spite of the rain, which kept away many Makawao residents. The deceased was buried beside his beloved wife in the grounds of the Waikapu homestead.

During Saturday afternoon of the 7th fifty-seven head of horses, mares and colts were sold at auction at Haleakala ranch. They netted an average of \$10 per head. George Hons, of Wailuku, was auctioneer.

On Monday, the 22d, a most enjoyable dancing party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbus, of Hamakauapoko.

R. I. Moore, D. D. S. is still busy at Paia. He expects soon to visit Spreckelsville.

In the Kula section the corn is so high as to extend several feet above the head of a man on horseback. The fields are veritable corn forests.

The W. G. Hall was telephoned as passing Lahaina at 4 p. m. on Saturday, the 7th, headed for Honolulu. Everybody imagined that after leaving her Maui mail on Friday she was on her way to Hawaii.

No sailing vessels at Kahului. Weather A heavy frost reported far down Haleakala's slope, wind and rain storm during Sunday, the 8th.

A Vessel Manned by Monks.

An Odessa letter of recent date says: One of the oddest vessels afloat arrived a few days ago in Odessa, and is now moored on the

lower quay. She belongs to the convent on Mount Athos, and is called The Holy Prophet Ilja (Elias). She is brig rigged, and sails under the Turkish flag, but a Greek cross is carried on both masts, and she differs from the ordinary Turkish ships by her scrupulous cleanliness. The captain is a Jeromonach, a monk ranking higher than a friar, and all the sailors are monks or lay brothers: still they are expert seamen.

The pilot, Father Iraklij (Heraklits), has crossed all the oceans and zones, sailing around the wide world since 1866. The entire crew speak both Russian and Greek. Service on the ship alternates with worship in the little church in the forecastle. It is quite a curious sight to behold these monks in their long frocks and sandals climbing up the masts, along the yard arms, reefing sails, or hanging almost over the water on the foremost point of the bowsprit.

The brig brought here a load of bricks from Constantinople, and goes in ballast to Marindol, whence she will take a cargo of flour, corn, fish and other provisions, which are to furnish the supply for the convent for a whole year.

According to the sailor monk's own statements The Holy Prophet Ilja is a smart sailor, and runs 11 knots an hour in fair wind. She is 105 feet long and carries a cargo of 200 tons.

## HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

## Statement of Receipts and Expenditures—Persons Assisted.

Following is the statement of receipts and expenditures of the Hawaiian Relief Society, with number of persons assisted, amount on hand, additional information, etc., kindly furnished by Mrs. Emilie Macfarlane, treasurer:

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE ASSISTED.

Number of men, women and children helped in eight days, viz:

Saturday, 7th.....	1,138
Sunday, 8th.....	1,138
Monday, 9th.....	2,002
Tuesday, 10th.....	1,878
Wednesday, 11th.....	2,291
Thursday, 12th.....	2,550
Friday, 13th.....	8,511
Saturday, 14th.....	8,470

Total..... 18,078

Amount expended, \$1850.49, which includes all expenses to date excepting rent of premises, Bethel street, which is contributed by Messrs. Castle & Cooke.

Outside stations were not in full operation until Friday, the 13th inst.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILIE MACFARLANE, Treasurer Hawaiian Relief Society.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

Hawaiian Relief Society in account with Emilie Macfarlane, treasurer.

To amount paid bill:

Bertleman.....	\$ 94 85
J. Nott.....	20 30
R. Grieve.....	9 00
Castle & Cooke.....	4 20
Lewis & Co.....	1 85
Hawaiian News Company.....	3 35
G. W. Lincoln.....	188 52
J. T. Waterhouse.....	20 60
E. B. Thomas.....	152 10
J. Phillips.....	90 00
J. Emmeluth.....	30 50
H. Davis.....	20 04
Ho Yen Kee.....	8 05
M. Phillips & Co.....	5 60
Love's Bakery.....	79 12
Metropolitan Meat Co.....	255 22
Hustace & Co.....	30 00
Evening Bulletin.....	5 00
Hawaiian Star.....	1 00
T. H. Davies & Co.....	68 69
Hawaiian Hardware Co.....	77 50
Makaianina.....	6 00
Golden Rule Bazaar.....	2 55
W. L. Wilcox.....	245 64
Kong Hop Kee.....	16 75
H. May & Co.....	141 11
H. McIntyre.....	35 95
Hawaiian News Company.....	1 00
Wages to date—eight employees.....	48 00

Total expenses to date..... \$1650 49

Balance cash in bank..... 4531 18

\$6181 65

Per contra credit:

By amount subscriptions collected..... \$4194 50

By amount subscriptions collected..... 1905 00

By amount subscriptions collected..... 40 00

By amount received from sale of poi..... 20 00

By amount received from sale of gold—\$2215..... 22 15

\$6181 65

Amount collected to date..... \$6139 50

Amount to be collected..... 2883 50

Total amount subscribed..... \$8823 00

E. and O. Ex.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILIE MACFARLANE, Treasurer Hawaiian Relief Society.

Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1891.

Several years ago I was taken with a severe attack of flux. I was sick in bed about ten days and could get nothing to relieve me, until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured me, and has been a household remedy with us ever since. J. C. MARLOW, Decaturville, Mo. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H. I.

Charm Wouldn't Work.

He—There is the new moon—look at it over your left shoulder.

She—I can't

He—Why?

And she pointed mutely to her balloon sleeves—Chicago Record.

WITHOUT STOPPING WORK.

An unusual, and probably an unprecedented achievement is reported from Boston. The art of moving buildings has now attained such advancement that it is common to shift a dwelling from one site to another without inconveniencing the occupants. But it is a more serious matter to handle in the same way a big shop in which machinery is in operation.

This, however, has been done

Twenty-one war vessels were added to the British navy last year, exclusive of five torpedo boats, at a cost of about \$2,000,000. The record for 1890 will go even beyond this. England is enlarging her navy with even more zeal than ever before.

## WORK OF LYING DASTARDS.

Board of Health Charged with Burying People Alive.

## ANONYMOUS POSTERS IN HAWAIIAN

Preposterous and Outrageous Statements Disseminated by Evil-Minded Persons—Hanging too Good for the Authors if Found—Copy of the Notice.

It has been noticed frequently that in times such as the present cholera epidemic, evil-minded and spitefully inclined natures take advantage of the occasion to spread dastardly and untruthful reports for the purpose of gratifying their own wicked minds and gaining a morbid satisfaction from the evil effects of their actions.

Bright and early Sunday morning there was seen pasted on the corner of King and Nuuanu, Alakea and King, Emma and Beretania, and on Chaplain street near Nuuanu avenue, posters written with pencil in the Hawaiian language. The one on the corner of King and Nuuanu was on a telephone post just a few inches from the ground. One at the corner of Emma and Beretania streets had been removed before the arrival of the police officers sent out to collect all that could be found. Following is a translation of the contents of the posters:

## NOTICE.

"Know all men that I, the undersigned, hereby make public statements of what has been done among us, the substance of which is as follows:

"Two living souls were brought to Makiki cemetery recently for burial; their mouths were waxed and hands bound. They were placed in coffins and at the burial ground, the coffins were opened. In one of them a man was found; in the other, a woman. Both were alive. They were taken out of the coffins and cared for and are being cared for still. At present they are feeling better. They were questioned as to the cause of said action. They answered that they had received such treatment because they would not take medicine from the Board of Health doctor. Oh! What a pity. The 'Aloha Aina' committee ought to keep an eye on this. The coffins were buried without the souls. (Chinaman) H. B. Ikenaka (Eyewitness)."

Up to a late hour nothing had been learned respecting the author of the notice.

## EDMUND GIFFARD INJURED.

Thrown From a Runaway Horse Late Saturday Afternoon.

Edmund B. Giffard met with a painful accident while out riding late Saturday afternoon. The animal owned by him is rather spirited and became unmanageable while going along Hotel street. Breaking into a run the horse made for Cart's stable, where it is kept, and turned into Richfield street at break-neck speed. When near the stable the horse struck the edge of the sidewalk near the corner of the tennis grounds, and so great was the speed of the animal that it broke the fence and slid several feet into the grounds.

Young Giffard was thrown violently to the ground, and for a time appeared to be dangerously injured. He was bruised about the head and unconscious when picked up. Dr. Herbert was sent for and arrived on the scene in a few moments. The injured man was taken to the residence of the doctor and cared for. Examination proved that no bones were broken, though the wound on the head might develop concussion of the brain. It was an hour or more before young Giffard became conscious, and after receiving medical attention, was taken to the residence of his brother, W. M. Giffard, on Beretania street.

It was learned last night that no serious results will follow the accident, and the young man will be able to attend to business in a day or so. The only injury he received was a bruise on the side of the head and several scratches about the face.

The accident was witnessed by several persons, who rendered assistance at once and notified his brother. It was a miracle that the young man escaped being killed.

The horse was badly scratched about the body and limbs.

## WITHOUT STOPPING WORK.

An unusual, and probably an unprecedented achievement is reported from Boston. The art of moving buildings has now attained such advancement that it is common to shift a dwelling from one site to another without inconveniencing the occupants. But it is a more serious matter to handle in the same way a big shop in which machinery is in operation. This, however, has been done

successfully. The building in question was three stories high and 175 feet long and built of brick. It was necessary to move it 800 feet in one direction and 50 in another. As the first floor was laid directly on the ground, of course all the machines in the basement were taken out; but everything on the second and third floor was kept at work. Power was supplied by a 20 horse power electric motor on the second floor. This derived its current through a wire leading to a dynamo in a shed adjoining the factory. At the start most of the wire was coiled up, but as the two building grew further and further apart, the wire unwound. Of course, if belting or gearing had been employed to communicate power from the engine to the shop, it would have been impossible to continue operations. Before the building was moved, it was tied together with iron cross rods and underwent the ordeal without injury. Another building of the same dimensions (really, a part of the first), will soon be shifted in a similar manner. A new power plant is being erected on the new site, and will be ready for business before the old one is discharged from service.

## BENSON, SMITH &amp; CO., Ltd.

Jobbing and Manufacturing

## PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

## PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

## MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

## Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

~~~

## COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

## Metropolitan Market

KING STREET

## HAWAIIAN OFFICIALS IN JAPAN.

Appointment of Minister Resident  
R. W. Irwin and His Work.

## CONSUL-GENERAL AT YOKOHAMA.

Minister Irwin Has Been Engaged in  
Many Large Business Matters in  
Japan—Influential Acquaintance with  
Government Leaders—Consul Howard

[Communicated].

R. W. Irwin, Hawaiian Minister Resident in Japan, is a descendant of Benjamin Franklin. His grandfather on the mother's side was Richard Bache, eldest son of Dr. Franklin's only legitimate child, Sarah, whose mother was the daughter of Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury under President Madison, and her brother was Vice-President Dallas, under James K. Polk. His mother's eldest brother was A. D. Bache, who was president of Gerard Col-

B. C. HOWARD, HAWAIIAN CONSUL GENERAL  
AT YOKOHAMA.

lege before he was twenty-five years of age, and was afterwards the celebrated superintendent of the Coast Survey. Mr. Irwin's father was once mayor of Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of Congress and Minister to Denmark. His mother was connected by marriage with Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk.

Mr. Irwin was brought up in the mercantile business, and became a resident of Japan in 1867 in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He was appointed acting Consul General for Hawaii in 1879, and in 1881 was appointed Charge d'Affairs. In 1885 he was made Minister Resident. He has been engaged in many large business matters in Japan and has a large and influential acquaintance with the leaders of the Japanese government. He speaks the vernacular language fluently, and is married to a Japanese lady of high social rank. Through his efforts Japanese immigration to these islands was commenced, and the price of labor on the sugar plantations was quickly reduced from high and ruinous rates to the present prices. He has ceased to have any connection with the labor supply, but has strongly urged that great care should be taken in selecting the laborers, if future immigration is needed.

## HAWAIIAN CONSUL HOWARD.

B. C. Howard, recently appointed Hawaiian Consul at Yokohama, is from Boston and was connected with Mr. Webb's Australian line via Honolulu from its start to the finish. After this he became connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and was for some time purser on that line until December, 1885.

He then joined the agency of the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship companies at Yokohama, and has resided there since that time. He is now in charge of the business of those lines. Mr. Howard is a nephew of James Jackson Jarvis, who, for several years, edited the Polynesian in this city, and the author of a history of the Hawaiian Islands.

He is regarded in Japan as an excellent business man and a capital manager of the steamship companies. The merchants of Yokohama congratulate him on his appointment.

## Beet Sugar in Australia.

A late Melbourne telegram states: Mr. Pearson, government agricultural chemist, reports that extended practical tests of sugar growing in Victoria show a yield of from 25 to 30 tons per acre. The percentage of sugar is 11 28 to 12, both higher than in any other beet growing country. The cost of growing and delivery at the

mill is £7 17s to £8 6s, leaving the growers' profit £7 5s 6d to £8 6s per ton, besides greatly improving the land. Mr. Pearson comes to the conclusion that few, if any, countries are so well suited to the beet growing industry as Victoria.

## Wholesale Arrest.

Marshal Brown, Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and Captain Scott visited the Arlington billiard parlors early Saturday evening and arrested thirteen men who were congregated in a room in the basement. A number of different colored chips were found on the table and taken possession of by the officers. Six of the arrested men put up \$100 cash bail each, the remainder \$50 each. The cases will be called in the District court today, the charge being gaming.

## ADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION.

Dr. Walter Maxwell Writes of Sugar Making in Hawaii.

The Louisiana Planter has recent news from Hawaii in the shape of a letter from Dr. Walter Maxwell.

In order to become closely acquainted with the actual conditions of sugar work in the field and mill, Dr. Maxwell has been spending some time upon various plantations upon the islands. This practical mode of study would necessarily rapidly familiarize him with various and numerous conditions which surround the work of sugar making in Hawaii. In speaking of the advantage of irrigation, Dr. Maxwell says that there we touch the key note of the situation in Hawaii. In most sugar countries it may be said the area of available land determines the acreage that can be devoted to sugar production. In Hawaii the weather ordinarily is the determining factor. Upon several of the islands the rainfall over the actual sugar areas is quite insignificant, and where the rainfall upon the mountains or the water content within the ground can not be applied to those areas, production stands still. Dr. Maxwell is beginning a careful study on the whole question of water and its economical distribution over the available areas of the several islands. He seems much impressed by the magnificent efforts that have been made by the planters in water utilization by which they have gathered together the vast moisture dropped from the clouds upon the great altitudes and let it down for distribution over the levels bordering upon the sea. There is something gigantic in what has already been done. Bound up with the question of water supply is the eminently important one of forestation.

In Hawaii, Dr. Maxwell has found molasses being used as food for cattle and mules, it being mixed with cane tops and leaves. It is used also as a fertilizer in some cases, being dissolved in irrigating ditches and being distributed by the water; in others as a compost being mixed with stable manure, mud press cakes, bagasse, etc. As a fertilizer it is giving in all cases the results to be expected.

Dr. Maxwell seems to look with much retrospective pleasure to his sojourn in Louisiana, and is also earnestly engaged and profoundly interested in his new work in Hawaii.

KAUAI VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.  
Civis Objects to Treatment of James Makee Passengers.

MR. EDITOR:—The way in which the self-constituted authorities of Kauai treated Mr. V. Knudsen on his return to that island last week, adds another to the list of disgraceful episodes attending the present epidemic. Hera was the patriarch of Kauai, over seventy years of age, who has resided there for over forty years, returning to his home. He had complied with all the strict demands of the national Board of Health of this city, which is the only authority in health and quarantine matters; he had been through a tedious nine days quarantine, had been fumigated and taken every precaution demanded by the board, and both he and the vessel permitted to proceed to Kauai. And yet, after landing, he was forced to return on board, and the steamer ordered back to Honolulu. If such treatment is not disgraceful, what is it? And all this was the work of a self constituted committee, not even recognized by the Board of Health.

This is the second or third time that the steamer James Makee has been compelled to return to this port without accomplishing the object of her trip, and with considerable loss to her owners. The Inter-Island Company may as well cease sending their vessels there for the present, as it only entails loss. Withdraw all the steamers for a month or two, to give them a good overhauling. By the end of that period, word may be received from Kauai that freight and passengers will be graciously allowed to be landed there. CIVIS

The Chinese Relief Society, composed of prominent Chinese merchants, have secured \$1150 for the sick and needy Chinese. Of this amount over \$100 has been expended on food and drugs. Between sixty and seventy Chinamen have applied for help. After sufficient inquiry the applicants are given a ticket to a drug store or restaurant according to their respective needs.

## LIKES LIFE IN THE ISLANDS.

Larry Kip at Home to Settle With Unkind Creditors.

## A SHINING LIGHT IN SOCIETY.

Trials and Tribulations Experienced by the Young Attorney—Served as Accountant and Practiced Law Here. Prefers Dreamy Isles of South Seas.

A late San Francisco paper has the following to say of Lawrence Kip, well known in this city, and who recently returned to the Coast for the purpose of straightening up his business affairs and making a permanent home at Honolulu:

Lawrence Kip, the cousin of President Cleveland and nephew of Edmund Clarence Stedman, who surreptitiously left for Honolulu on June 8, 1894, returned to San Francisco on the bark Albert, accompanied by his wife, Kip, returns to face his foes and settle up his business affairs, which are in something of a tangle. Then he will return to Honolulu, where he will live permanently, preferring the ethereal mildness of the tropic isle to the diphtherial mists of this great city.

The father was awaiting the return of his son, whom he had not seen for so many months, and greeted him with all the love that a father could bestow on a wayward but penitent boy. His mother came in and embraced him fondly, and his sisters, too, joined in the greeting.

Then, when the tears had passed away, Larry sat down and told them all about his trials and tribulations in the flyspeck islands. He told them how a year ago he landed there like an outcast on a desert island, and how he had worked hard to make money enough to satisfy unkind creditors, who had driven him away. He said his good wife had stood by him in all his dark hours. She learned to love with him the languid nights, the big, red stars, the lei-crowned natives and the dulce far niente life which one leads in the calms of Cancer. She wanted to return with him when he was free to go.

It seems that the young man's father has been in communication with him ever since he arrived in Honolulu, and has urged him to work hard and pay his debts, which Larry has willingly done. Since he has been in Honolulu he has served as an accountant and has also practiced law.

Although Lawrence Kip is not 30 years old, he has attracted attention for a long time by unusual performances. The notable name of the young attorney and his relationship to the late Bishop Kip were sufficient to bring him into notice, and to that prominence he has added notoriety by his own deeds.

Four years ago he was a shining light in the younger element of society and his tall form was seen as often in the glitter of the ballroom as it was in the Sunday school of the little parish of St. Mary the Virgin, of which he was the first superintendent. He was a good talker and his addresses to the children attracted the attention of parents, and he was marked as a model young man and one whom any girl would be proud to be her husband.

But in the summer of 1892 young Kip occasioned surprise throughout the city by leaving the Episcopal faith, with which his family name had been connected since California's early days, and espousing the faith of Rome. This fact was never made known to his grandfather for fear that the shock would kill him. In the winter of the same year he announced his engagement to Miss Vrooman, the daughter of ex-Senator Vrooman, of Oakland, but, for some reason, the match was broken. He opened a law office, and that started his misfortunes, for instead of looking to the higher branches of his profession, he sought to make a fortune in the police courts and won some unenviable notoriety in trying to defend Sydney Bell. He had an eye for politics, too, and in trying to be one of those cordial, jolly, ever-ready men of the world, he wasted his money with companions who never did him a kind act in return.

On December 29, 1893, Larry started his friend once more by suddenly marrying Miss Willa Dick of Indianapolis, Ind. The ceremony was performed first of all by Justice of the Peace Gray and subsequently by Father Montgomery. Young Kip expected to inherit \$100,000, and his hasty marriage cut off his prospects in that direction. During the honeymoon the couple took apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Larry's mother and sisters were indignant at the proceeding and did not call on his wife. Finally a reconciliation was made by Mr. Kip Sr., and both branches of the family lived happily until Larry and his bride suddenly disappeared. At present, now that Larry is home again, it seems to be a case of "Bless you, my children."

FISHING IN THE HARBOR.

Native Sailors on the Ke Au Hou Arrested Saturday.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a telephone message received at the police station announced the fact that thirteen native sailors of the Ke Au Hou, anchored in the harbor, had been fishing with lines from the steamer. No sooner was the report sent in than a posse of police under Deputy Marshal Hitchcock was despatched to the steamer. Questions regarding the non-observance of the law were put to the men. It seems the natural native instinct was too much for the men to withstand. "Haole" food was not sufficient to satisfy them. They produced books

and lines, filled their pipes with strong tobacco, said "Here goes," in Hawaiian, and after baiting their hooks began to fish from the side of the steamer, watching all the while for the coveted nibble which means so much to the fisherman. Fishing was excellent, and in a little while the sailors succeeded in piling up a goodly number of halalal. They had salted the fish and put away their fishing apparatus when the police arrived and took them in charge. They had eaten none of the fish, but salted them preparatory to doing so in the cool of the evening. The usual precautions were taken and the men transferred to the cholera hospital at Kakaako, where they will have time to meditate on the folly of violating Board of Health regulations.

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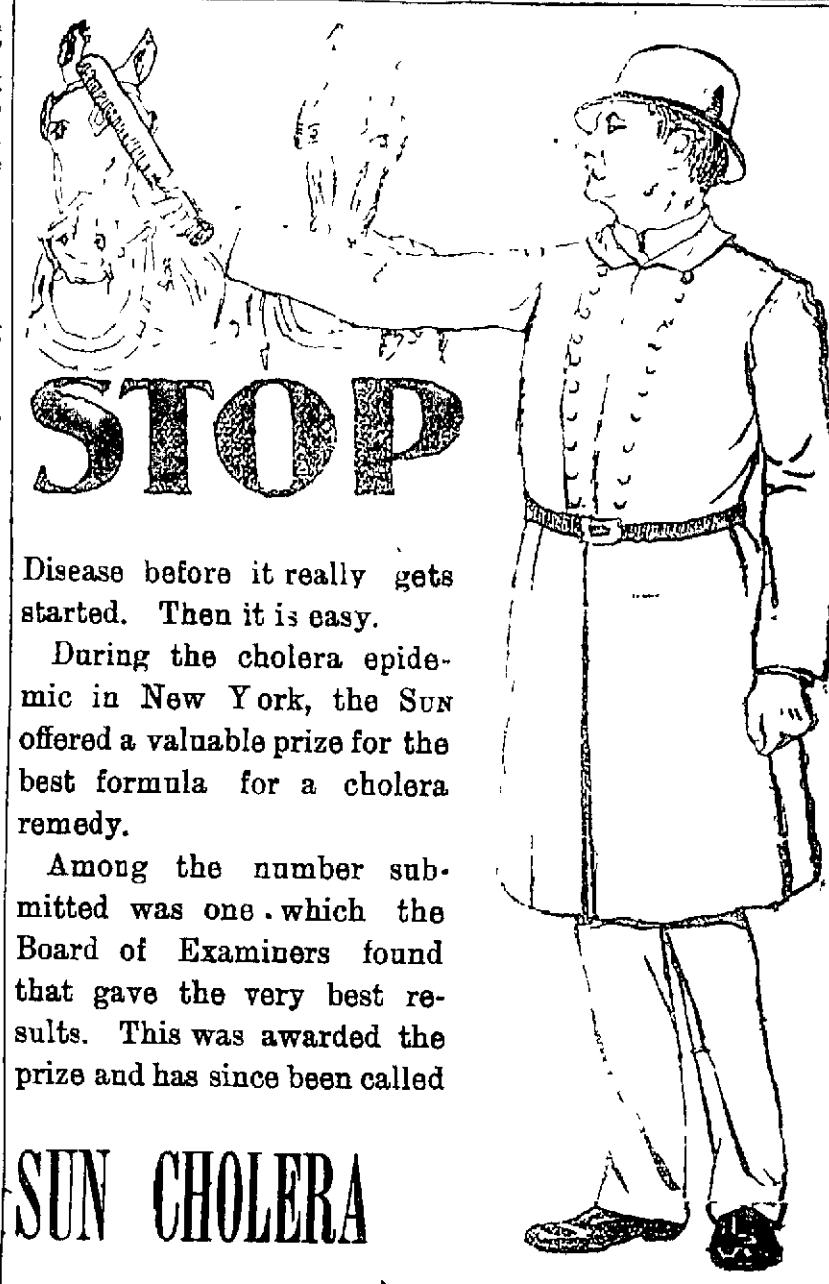
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M. R. F. J. LOWREY WILL ACT for me under full power of attorney during my absence from the Islands.

CHAS. M. COOKE.

Honolulu, September 5th, 1895.

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Among the number submitted was one which the Board of Examiners found that gave the very best results. This was awarded the prize and has since been called

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